The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, according to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 10. NO. 29. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920. WHOLE NO. 497.

AMERICAN IDEALS : : : : BEHIND NO-PARTY PLAN

Nonpartisan organized labor urges every lover of freedom and democracy to join with it on the political field against exploitation by the few.

Partisanship is more than selfish; it is blind and ignorant—a condition that brings joy to privilege.

The organized workers made a free ballot possible. They demanded the secret ballot, urged independent voting and resisted employers who marched their unorganized employes in political parades and "delivered" them like chattels on election day.

The workers won their fight for the secret ballot, and smashed the idol of fanatic party worship. Through trade unions they stopped political coercion and intimidation by employers.

The organized workers have revolutionized election practices in this country and now other groups of citizens are successfully applying the nonpartisan policy.

Organized labor urges workers to study the records of candidates, to think, to cast their ballot in the interest of the men and women who do useful labor.

The sweep of nonpartisanship among workers terrifies reaction. A worker who studies, who thinks, who acts as his judgment dictates, can not be handled.

Reaction cannot conceive of workers who think. This kind of a worker has no place in reaction's scheme of things.

To privilege, a worker should be physically free—except in strike times—but he must always be an intellectual bondsman, an obedient menial who permits "superiors" to do his thinking.

The worker who studies, who thinks, who becomes acquainted with the records of candidates, and who casts an independent ballot, is beyond the control of reaction. And in their helpless rage these enemies of democracy snarl: "Gompers is trying to deliver the labor vote."

A thinking citizenry is dangerous to reactionary rule.

But labor will not be denied.

America must be thoroughly Americanized. The ideals of liberty, democracy and freedom must become facts.

The spirit of freedom cannot be destroyed by the wolf cries of reaction.

NO-STRIKE LAW IN TEXAS.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 9.—Governor Hobby has closed his long anti-trade union political record by calling a special session of the legislature and jamming a "no-strike" law through that body. The act applies to all workers engaged in transportation.

If a strike is called those who discuss and circulate, or communicated by letter or telephone, are guilty of a criminal offense and if found guilty sentenced to the state penitentiary for not less than one year and not more than five years.

If a strike is called the governor may summon armed forces and shall exercise complete police jurisdiction "through such means and agencies as he may select." The act empowers the governor to set aside all properly constituted police authority, and no police officer, except those appointed by the governor, shall make an arrest.

"If the governor believes that he can not secure convictions of strikers in the locality where the strike exists, the attorney general shall ask the court for a change of venue, and it shall be the duty of the court to "immediately" issue such order for a change.

Governor Hobby secured this law following a whirlwind campaign throughout the state for "protection to commerce." He has used the same theme to justify martial law at Galveston, during the longshoremen's strike that extended for months.

The popular sentiment of the people of Texas regarding this and similar movements of anti-union employers is shown by the overwhelming defeat of former United States Senator Joe Bailey, who was a candidate for governor. Bailey campaigned on avowed anti-union platform and when the votes were counted it was found that the pet of cheap wage employers was annihilated.

WANT MEMBERS TO PAY.

New Orleans, Oct. 9.—A non-union newspaper in this city prints this significant story:

"The New Orleans association of commerce is trying out an experiment that undoubtedly will be followed with interest by similar organizations throughout the country. It will find out whether or not its members and is contemplating similar action against 127 more, in an effort to collect the membership dues, the payment of which, it complains, has been "persistently and consistently" refused.

"The man who joins an organization of that kind and then fails to manifest enough interest in it to even pay his dues, generally turns out to be a 'non-working' member who refuses to lend either his influence, his time, or a little thought to the association and the work it is trying to do. He is seldom an asset and often a liability."

$23,000,000 PAID OUT.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—During the last four years more than $27,000,000 was paid to persons injured or to families of those killed in industrial accidents in this state. During the four years 924,528 accidents and 1,971 fatalities were reported. In the first eight months of this year 743 fatalities and 18,954 accidents occurred.

Since January 1 last these have been 424 cases of loss of arms, 501 hands, 81 legs and 92 feet. Twenty-six eyes were destroyed and blindness by having backs broken, heads injured or by fractures of various bodies mutilated so that they were unable to resume work.

The above data is but a portion of a report made by the state bureau of workmen's compensation.

BUILDING TRADES GAIN.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 9.—Practically every building craft union here has secured a new contract which calls for improved working conditions.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Wages of building craftsmen in this county have been advanced $1 a day following conferences between representatives of these workers and contractors.

NO LONGSHOREMAN STRIKE.

New York, Oct. 9.—A strike of longshoremen at this port has been averted as these workers agreeing to a one-year continuance of present rates. Working conditions are improved.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 8.—Wage increases that range from $5 to $10 a week have been secured by the Printing Pressmen's union.

WRONG IMMIGRATION PLAN.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.—"No country differs more widely from ours than otherwise, unsound and uneconomic an immigration policy as the United States," declares Editor Frey, of the International Molders' Journal.

"The policies which should regulate immigration to the United States are simple and easily understood. Immigration should never be greater than the ability of the country to absorb and Americanize the immigrant. Where immigration is too rapid to permit of Americanization, foreign colonies spring up and perpetuate themselves, resisting rather than welcoming Americanization.

"Secondly, immigration should not be permitted where idleness exists within our country, for the arrival of immigrants only adds to the numbers already unemployed.

"There is no law which prevents the United States from shutting down his plant, but when corporations begin to do this, our immigration laws should be such that the shutting down of large industries for any reason would automatically close the doors to immigration.

"There is no such thing as shortage of labor in the United States. There is at this present time a surplus for the seasonal occupations, as was shown by the recent big harvest of this year, when thousands of those who went to the western states to help harvest the wheat crop found that there was no work for them, or else they had applied for positions as harvest workers than there was when the crop was a record one.

SUGAR IS NOT SCARCE.

Boston, Oct. 9.—"There are enormous stocks of sugar on hand in this country right now," said Edward F. Atkins, who testified before State Attorney General Allen. He said he is president of seven or eight sugar companies—he "isn't sure which." The witness acknowledged that high wages did not cause sugar prices to soar, for he said that last year refineries paid much higher field workers $5 cents a day, and that these workers are now demanding $2.50 and have killed and injured another rate yet. He said fortunes were made and lost over night; that speculators sold and bought sugar many times over, and that he tried to get rid of his stock right from the consumer.

"Those who got the difference between the 12 cents and the 25 cents actually paid by the consumer?" asked Allen.

Atkins replied that he "was unable to say."

STATE UNIONS CONFER.

Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 9.—The annual convention of the Oregon state federation of labor proved one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic held by that body in years. The resolutions more generally discussed called for a shorter work week, and opposition to the trend along industrial lines. The convention declared in favor of a shorter work day as production proceeds to the extent of creating unemployment. The delegates believe that the adjustment of trade unions to new conditions is the only method that must be worked through the present organizations, and rejected the reorganization proposal by a three to one vote.

TEXTILE WORKERS MEET.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 9.—A membership gain of 15,000 in one year was announced by President Golden at the annual convention of the United Textile Workers. At the present time the membership is 105,000. The delegates are determined to push their organization campaign until the 48-hour week may be secured.

ADVERTISE LABOR LAW.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The Ohio state federation of labor has called on all unions to appoint committees to acquaint workers with the state compensation law and to give information to those who are unacquainted with the purposes of this legislation.

START CO-OP. STORE.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 9.—Trade unionists and other co-operators in this city have opened a store. They declare this is the first of several similar establishments.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYES GAIN.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 9.—Through negotiations foundry employes here have advanced wages 50 cents a day.

INJUNCTION JUDGE UPSET IN KENTUCKY

Cincinnati, Oct. 9. — Organized machinists are calling attention to a decision by Federal Judge Cochrane, of the Kentucky district, which ignores a decision by Federal Judge Killets of the Ohio district that has been advertised by anti-trade union organizations as another weapon that can be used against labor.

Cincinnati machinists struck for higher wages and the employers secured Judge Cochrane to enjoin the machinists on the ground that they were violating the Sherman anti-trust law because of an interference with interstate commerce.

Judge Killets recently issued an injunction on this ground when a southern selling agency of the Overland automobile company, Toledo, asked him to enjoin striking employes at that plant because the agency could not have its orders filled and this, therefore, was an "interference with interstate commerce."

The Cincinnati employers and the Killets decision in mind and asked Judge Cochrane to follow that precedent.

Attorneys for the machinists countered heavily by showing that when the United States supreme court set aside the child labor act, that denied interstate shipment to goods made in plants where children under a certain age were employed, the highest court by that act left the regulation of interstate commerce which congress can exercise, has nothing to do with the manufacture or production of goods.

Judge Killets made no distinction between the manufacture of goods and the regulation of commerce. The United States supreme court made this distinction and so did Judge Cochrane.

As a result the Cincinnati employers did not get their injunction.

AID ASKED FOR STRIKERS.

Denver, Oct. 9.—In a plea for financial aid for striking street car men, officers of the trades and labor assembly say: "The only executive board of the union, including President Harry Tucker, is under indictment and the 90 days in jail for alleged 'contempt of court' in that they disobeyed an order from the court when told not to strike. After serving 24 hours in jail the prisoners were released under $1,000 bond to have the sentence reviewed. Should the decision of the court be upheld the right to strike, be sustained by the highest court, labor unions may be throttled and our constitutional declaration against 'involuntary servitude' become a farce."

The strikers have offered to leave the matter entirely to an impartial board. The only exception they make is that they return to work in a body. In rejecting this offer the company said employes must return individually.

Imported thugs have killed and wounded more than 100 persons in Denver and have killed and injured another 100 in street car wrecks. Trade and labor has been ignored by a special grand jury that has indicted four trade unionists for "intimidation" to incite riot.

NEED FOR COMPENSATION.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 9.—In urging an accident compensation law at the opening session of the state federation of labor President Golden said he has been informed that more than $5,000,000 has been paid to insurance companies by employers and less than $1,000,000 has been received by the families of men killed in industry and to men permanently disabled.

The trade unionist called attention to the present anti-union movement of employers in this state and to the injustice resulting from the issuance of labor injunctions. Gov. Edwards addressed this convention. This is the first time the state federation was ever visited by a New Jersey governor.

TAXES WILL SHRINK.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Uncle Sam will be hit through the cut in prices for automobiles and other commodities because of reductions in returns from income profits and excess profits taxes. The Treasury department says the cuts these tax returns would aggregate $6,750,000,000 in 1921. Secretary Houston's resource will not amount to more than half that amount.

Treasury officials declare that a reduction of government expenses will be impossible this year, and they are inquiring how the deficit can be raised.

WANT NON-UNION SHOP.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Cheap labor is the cry of the "open" shop, the non-union shop and are centering their fight against the trade unions, declared Frank Jasper, when a labor injunction has been issued and the attorney for the association of contractors who recognize the union.

The advocates of "open" shop standards are trying to conceal their purpose by the use of such words as "unrighteous" and "just" as "open" shop. Trade unionists refuse to use this term, and insist that these employers are anti-unionists because they reject collective bargaining.

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 9.—Culinary workers here have secured a general wage increase of $5 cents a day.

OPPOSE EDUCATION.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—The hypocrisy of anti-union employers is further exposed in California by Editor Scharrenberg of the Seamen's Journal, who discusses the Better American Federation, which has replaced other anti-trade union movements in southern California.

This group of employers declare that compulsory education should not be extended after the seventeenth year. They say:

"The vast majority of children finish their eighth year or grammar school at the end of their fourteenth year. Unless they are intending to follow some vocation, requiring a superior education, there is no practical reason for extending the public school period by compulsion beyond that. As a matter of fact, it is unwise, and results frequently in a handicap rather than an advantage to their future welfare.

This plea for child labor is supplemented by a demand that women be permitted to do night work, and that male workers be permitted to practice to their full capacity, regardless of hours.

"There you have it, boys, in a nutshell," writes the labor editor. "If anybody, man or woman, wants to work 24 hours a day—by heck, it's their fundamental right. And the self-styled 'better Americans' are going to see to it that there is no interference by labor unions.

"But it was ever thus. And were it not for the fact that every summer one would almost be warranted in losing faith.

"Happily, in the long run, the plain people can always be depended upon to see through the ravings of these exploiters of Americanism."

INSISTS ON NON-UNIONISM.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—Industrial peace and non-unionism go hand in hand, according to Alba B. Johnson, president of the Pennsylvania state chamber of commerce, in an address before the annual meeting of that body.

The time has come, thundered the speaker, when the open shop must exercise his right to work "where he will at such wages satisfactory to him, and that his right of employers to manage their business and employ labor as they see fit be recognized." (Loud applause).

After making this moth-eaten citizen's speech plea that workers adopt a cut throat wage policy for the benefit of profiteers, Mr. Johnson asked if all there was to show after the efforts of the war, the "stupendous waste of money, the sordid struggle of man against man and class against class for the larger share of the material things which minister to the wants of the body rather than the growth of soul and the spirit."

Every owner of natural monopoly, every profiteer, every gouger, every tax dodger, every exploiter of women and children, and every advocate of individual bargaining who is present, applauded this superficial plea for spirituality and soul development.

HOW WORKERS "LOVE" ALLEN.

Pittsburg, Kan., Oct. 9.—"The greatest question of importance in the state today is the election of governor and the Allenized state legislature," declares the Headlight, published in this city.

"The only way it to accomplish the restoration of industrial peace, court of industrial relations is to kick every Allen adherent out of office and elect men on November 2 who will see that the workers receive justice and are protected by a court of politicians and corporation leeches.

"The only way to defeat Allenism is to get into the field and tell the voters exactly what the Allen organizations just what kind of a gold brick Allen is."

Literature should be sent out to all rural districts to tell the truth about Allen, per say the lying press must be overcome."

R. R. PATROLMEN UNITE.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—In a little over one year the Brotherhood of Railroad Patrolmen, organized March 2, 1919, has spread all over the United States and is actively engaged in bettering conditions of railroad watchmen and patrolmen. Its official publication, The Patrolman, has a wide circulation among these trade unionists.

The headquarters of this organization is in the Harris Trust building, Chicago. C. Copeland is grand president and Charles D. Thayer is grand secretary-treasurer.

TEACHERS JOIN UNION.

Washington, Oct. 9.—There are more than 100 trade unions, with a membership of 10,000, now enrolled in the American Federation of Teachers, according to reports by officers of that organization to A. F. of L. headquarters.

These teachers have built up their organization despite strong opposition by every anti-union influence.

TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE.

Indianapolis, Oct. 9.—The local unit of the International Molders and Stereotypers' union is the first to contribute to a fund being raised by this international to assist its tubercular members.

GET 44-HOUR WEEK.

New York, Oct. 5.—In a signed agreement with employers organized in the International Silk Dyers are assured the 44-hour week.

A federal judiciary with these views is the bulwark of reaction. A tax on excessive profits can then be declared "interference with private initiative," a tax on land values can be declared confiscation. Laws that actually regulate gigantic corporations can be declared "un-American."

The president appoints federal judges and because of increasing years to a few of the judges on the United States supreme bench. Nominations will be made during the next four years. The same is true of subordinate federal courts.

It is a golden prize that reaction has in mind. Through the supreme court every piece of legislation that threatens monopoly's hold on the people can be set aside by men who cannot be reached because of life-long tenure.

A progressive senate and house is powerless against this bulwark, which is never discussed by a reaction that talks of "Americanism" and "liberty" as a ground work to continue thwarting the people's will.

Control of congress is important to the liberal-minded citizenry of this country, but the presidency is the keystone to the arch. The president appoints federal judges.

Every advocate of special privilege, every gouger, every exploiter is assured protection if federal courts can be depended upon to ignore the rising tide of progressivism and to set aside legislation that accords with present day ideals.

It is this power that has impelled the trade union movement to demand that life-long tenures and setting aside of legislation by these courts be ended.

In "Labor's Grievances, Protest and Demands," adopted by a conference of trade unionists at Washington last December, this declaration was unanimously adopted:

"We urge that the judges of our federal courts shall be elected by the people for terms not exceeding six years.

"We assert that there cannot be found in the constitution of the United States or in the discussions in the congress which drafted the constitution any authority for the federal courts of our country to declare unconstitutional any act passed by congress. We call upon the people of our country to demand that the congress of the United States shall take action that the purpose of preventing the federal courts from continuing the usurpation of such authority."

Until legislation of this character is passed, the only way to secure a forward-looking federal judiciary is to elect a forward-looking president.

A backward-looking president means backward-looking federal judges.

SHALL REACTION "PACK" NATION'S FEDERAL COURTS?

EDUCATIONAL BOARD "SETS UP" WORKERS

Washington, Oct. 9.—"Setting up" injured workers is a directing function of the federal board for vocational education. This activity has been described as the "standing injured workers on their feet" and is made possible through boards that are authorized by the states that accept the provisions of a law passed by congress last June. When a state accepts this law its board must submit workable plans to the federal board for vocational education, after if the board approves the plans the state is eligible for federal funds to assist in carrying on the work of rehabilitation. This general supervision by the federal board makes it uniformity possible and tends to check graft and unnecessary expenditures.

States can not use federal money for medical care and treatment. This must be provided for by the states or private organizations or individuals.

The government has appropriated $750,000 for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose. This money is being divided among the states according to population, after the states have signified acceptance of the act. No state, however, shall receive less than $5,000. For every dollar of federal money expended the state must expend an equal amount.

Advocates of this legislation show that a person injured in industry or otherwise can be trained for remunerative and self-supporting by teaching him a new calling, or he may be permitted to become a useful member of society, with a resultant loss of all "charity" to him. Training must be based on the former theory, and where it is impossible for injured persons to continue their trade, vocation or calling they are being trained for some vocation that they may continue their independence and self-respect.

While the federal board maintains a general supervision over this education, it has direct control over the "setting up" of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines.

URGE $2,000 SALARY.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The average salary of public school teachers should be $2,000 a year, declared federal commissioner of education, who declares that now is "the real crisis in the history of the nation." He arrived whey the public must either pay adequate salaries for teachers or poor salaries for make-shift teachers."

The educator expressed the belief that although the purchasing power of the dollar would increase the salaries of public school teachers in the elementary and secondary schools should be paid. This is three times as much as the average for the year 1917-18, and more than 150 per cent above the average for 1919-20.

"For teachers of the first class," he declared, "the salaries must be larger relatively than we have paid at any time in the past and must adopt a policy that will hold the ablest and the temptation of better pay elsewhere. Temporary increases will not be sufficient. There must be such guaranty of good wages as will induce young men and women to accept teaching as a profession and take the time and spend the money necessary to prepare themselves for it."

LEGION IS NEUTRAL.

Cleveland, Oct. 9.—"Strict neutrality" on labor unions is to be the policy of the American legion, according to declarations made by the second annual convention.

The convention resolutions ignored the subject, but a minority report recommended that "the American legion reiterate its well-known position, that it has no partialization in any controversy between capital and labor. The American legion is opposed to any organized labor when it conducts itself, as we believe it normally does, in conformity with law and order."

Strong objection was made to the "letting" by the last sentence and this was eliminated. After more discussion the convention ordered Commander O'Neil's declaration, made several weeks ago, in which neutrality was declared.

The convention resolutions ignored the subject, but a minority report recommended that "the American legion reiterate its well-known position, that it has no partialization in any controversy between capital and labor. The American legion is opposed to any organized labor when it conducts itself, as we believe it normally does, in conformity with law and order."

Strong objection was made to the "letting" by the last sentence and this was eliminated. After more discussion the convention ordered Commander O'Neil's declaration, made several weeks ago, in which neutrality was declared.

LIVING COSTS HIGHER.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The cost of living will be higher in 1921 than in 1919, said Robert McKachan, testifying before the interstate commerce commission in the wage movement of butcher workers.

Mr. McKachan is manager of the central states wholesale co-operative society, and presented statistics of prices to support his claim. He stated that conditions in the future delivery made by him are based on about 20 per cent advance over last years prices.

STEEL PRICES MAY JUMP.

New York, Oct. 9.—There is no relaxation in the efforts concerted by Judge Gary, of the United States steel corporation, who has the support of news writers that increased freight rates may make it necessary to advance prices.

SHOE WORKERS WANT MORE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.—Shoe manufacturers in this vicinity have demands of their 8,000 organized boot and shoe workers. The bosses say present rates are "really generous."

BUTCHERS REDUCE HOURS.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—South Chicago butchers have reduced hours and increased wages. The parties before the labor board two weeks before they reached an agreement.

VULGAR UNION HATER REPEATS OLD LIBEL

Newark, N. J., Oct. 9.—With slang and vulgarity, E. J. McCone, manager of the Buffalo Evening Commercial, told 800 employes in this city that there were but four newspapers in the United States that dared oppose the censorship of the International Typographical union.

McCone made a similar statement last spring before a committee of the United States senate and was denied monentarily notice at the time. His latest outburst has been ushered in by press associations but he was challenged at the conclusion of his talk. C. A. Bradford, managing editor of the Newark Ledger, jumped to his feet and declared: "I am an editor and I have heard a word about "this stuff."

Editor Bradford's statements to be absolutely rot and deliberately insulting to the relationship of the printers and the publishers," said the newspaper man.

In a first page editorial, the next day, Editor Russell referred to the Buffalo anti-unionist as a "personality" and "an emotional freak" who "does not possess the slightest grain of influence on human or industrial relations."

"In behalf of the employers' association it must be said that they had bought a 'pig in a poke' and didn't know that the thing was worthless, that it was immoral, unmorally, until it had been let out of the bag and turned loose on the helpless audience," said Editor Russell.

"The man who goes out in public places and appears before audiences of representative business men whether as a prostitute for a price or gratis as a hopeless fanatic, and who makes assaults on everybody and everything in general and antagonizes without rhyme or reason, the whole structure of our society, is guard for a fact, is a greater menace to democracy than the labor and business institutions and the industries of this country than the disciples of Lenine and Trotsky have injured our cities and industrial centers."

METAL MEN STAY ON STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The convention of the International Association of Machinists rejected every proposal to withdraw from the A. F. of L.

"Progress is not made fast enough, according to the delegates, by advocates of so-called "industrial unionism," and it is declared they would like to progress faster, but realized that it is not possible by smashing the machinists' organization or dividing workers into groups for gain.

The aviators sang the usual song of a "fair deal for labor" and "a square deal on the ice," making it impossible for the organized workers to move. The aviators with whom trade is synonymous with labor, declared the fliers how and blue print plan of salvation for the industrial return by air law, can remedy this alleged servility.

The regulars showed that the A. F. of L. guarantees complete autonomy to every national and international affiliate, and that these may join or disassociate or reorganize in any manner they chose, but the action must be voluntary on the part of the individual labor organizations, and not a mandatory order from those who now denounce "labor leaders."

TRADING BAN IS LIFTED.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The state department announces that "on and after October 2 all persons in the United States are permitted to trade and communicate" with "all legal persons in Germany" except that has been reported to the alien property custodian."

WOULD USE U. S. LOANS.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania favors allowing the $1,000,000,000 of United States postal savings bank so that loans can be made to home builders.

The congressman said $175,000,000 of the postal savings is now in savings banks, bearing interest at 2 per cent. This money is loaned by the banks to the government at 3 per cent.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Saugus, Oakland, Oct. 9.—Wages have been advanced $9 a week by the Typographical union. The new scale is $45 a week for five days' work and $50 for night work, and covers newspapers and commercial shops.

COOKS AND WAITERS GAIN.

San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 8.—Organized cooks and waiters have raised wages in every eating establishment in this city.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Indianapolis, Oct. 8.—A wage raise of $2.25 a day has been established by organized plumbers.

MEAT TRUST IS TRICKY.

New York, Oct. 9.—The New York World regrets that the habitual trickiness of packers does not apply to corporations. This paper says the beef trust has again tricked the department of justice after it agreed, last December, to sell its side lines and confine its activities to the business of meat packing and dairy products. In consideration of this promise to break up a monopoly, the department of justice dropped its prosecution for violation of the anti-trust law.

Both parties agreed that the meat packers would submit a plan of dissolution after long delay the packers presented their plan, which provides for a holding company, through which the packers associate. With the meat packers. There is nothing in the plan, says the World, to prevent the packers from acquiring, if they do not already own, a controlling interest in the new company.

The government has rejected the plan, and the World says:

"We think this is not the first time that the beef trust has tricked the department of justice, the demonstration of its almost sovereign power to thwart the government of the United States even in what might be called diplomatic negotiation, was never more startlingly revealed. The agreement of law enforcement in that quarter has been so fatuous. When seemingly ensnared, the lawbreaker lightly suggests new lawbreaking as a happy solution of a troublesome controversy. Unfortunately, no habitual criminal act runs against corporations."

EIGHT HOURS AIDS PEACE.

New York, Oct. 9.—Peace has existed in the British iron and steel trade for several years, said Whiting Williams of the Ireland, in his return from England after making a study of conditions there as an unskilled laborer in the South Wales mines and at the London docks, ship yards and steel plants throughout Great Britain in order to get first hand information of conditions. Mr. Williams has had a similar experience in the United States.

"In the American steel mills," said Mr. Williams, "I was always struck with what should be called the 'boiling point' of the men's spirit and temper. That is mainly because I was there in 1919 when the mills are pretty general in this country's steel making. This has been changed by the 8-hour day since March, 1919. Most steel plants also have changed to the 3-shift day. I was much surprised to find that the blast furnaces, which, in the nature of the case must be operated continuously, if at all, have three men, on the eight-hour shift since 1897. Industrial relations in the steel and iron field are among the most satisfactory of any in Britain and have been so for many years."

Mr. Williams stated that he was more radicalism "talked in a week in the average British club than I have heard during all the months spent on my various jobs."

PROTECTS PROFITEERS.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 9.—In their campaign against the re-election of Governor Allen, organized farmers and farmers are showing how the Allen injunction law has worked while urging the "can't-strike" law.

When this legislation was under consideration a senate bill for the injection of an amendment that would punish profiteers. Later an anti-profiteer bill was adopted by the house, but the Allen influence killed it in the senate.

"We are curious to know," says the Capper Farmer, "whether the regular and special session of the legislature did not see to it that the Allen anti-strike legislation which would regulate the price to the consumer of manufactured products."

Kansas trade unionists understand why Allen is praised by every gouger and monopolist in the land. Allen has given these interests carte blanche, and his anti-strike law is being used to prevent by any means legislation that the farmers and labor and the people generally. But it had this at least to its credit, its open enmity to the cause of labor and justice. The investigation by the senate and the house of representatives brought the national association of manufacturers into contempt. Since then its activities, if there have been such, have been insignificant, unnoticed and without respect. The United States chamber of commerce has taken its place. It assumes a degree of respectability wholly unwarranted and never pretended by the national association of manufacturers. The former was a bold buccaneer, the latter is a cosmopolitan lago.

Everywhere, the labor movement of America has but this to say to the chamber of commerce of the United States and all who are the enemies of labor and the foes of progress:

"Devise what schemes you will, bring forth what treachery you cunning and your greed may devise, the working people of the United States will not submit to policies that will not submit to injustice, and forego the rights and labor has gained and will not forget how to fight.

"Every effort to undermine the progress that has been made, every effort to set back the clock must be met with the intelligence and with all the might that is in us."

ANTI CRUSADE REVIVED.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The anti-union shop crusade of 15 years ago is being revived by the same type of employers, who have learned no lessons from past defeats.

The present movement is identical with that of the days of Parry, Post and Van Cleave. Their anti-union literature is being circulated, and the same claims are made with the attempt at originality. These employers are also against unions that want individual bargaining, and they have resurrected the threadbare charge that the unions are "un-American" and that they "destroy individuality."

The present agitation is being resisted by the organized workers, who are also meeting the attempt to low wage advocates than they were a decade ago. The most significant feature of the fight is labor's refusal to use phrases of the employers who talk of "open-so-called "open" shop. He is against collective bargaining or recognition of labor committees or representatives that his employes may select for their interests. Under these conditions a shop is non-union, because it ignores the rights of the workers guaranteed by law.

EMPLOYERS MUST ANSWER.

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 9.—In passing the anti-picketing measure in court Attorney General Swearingen asks the court to cite Tampa cigar manufacturers to show cause why their corporate powers should not be revoked.

These quo warranto proceedings affect scores of employers who are charged in the petition filed with having unions in that city. The attorney general charges that the manufacturers have organized an association for the purpose of destroying labor unions and controlling the industry.

The cigar makers have been on strike for five months. The employers have refused to arbitrate under 206 shop committeemen and 15,000 suspended work. The industry is paralyzed because of the employers refusal to negotiate a settlement of the controversy. The state attorney general is expected to uncover coercion and intimidation against employers who want industrial peace.

WANT LESS HOURS.

New York, Oct. 9.—Painters on strike for a five-day week deny that they are responsible for high rents. The painters mail attention to the unhealthy occupation and suggest that the public consider those risked on a swinging scaffolding six days a week. Lead poisoning is another noxious lead and other breeders of occupational diseases. The painters say that the five day week plan will be more converts to the short work week.

DRESSMAKERS STRIKE.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Dressmakers in this city asked for higher wages and were rebuffed by employers. These employes are now on strike and are being aided by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

AMUSEMENT MEN GAIN.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 8.—Vaudeville and motion picture theatre employes have signed a three year agreement with stage employes and movie operators.

NON-UNION SHOPPERS DEFIED BY GOMPERS

Washington, Oct. 9.—"Bring forth what treachery your cunning and your greed may devise" is President Gompers' defiance to the chamber of commerce of the United States, which has taken the lead in the fight of the non-union shop and individual bargaining.

Writing in American Federationist, current issue, President Gompers says:

"For several years the national association of manufacturers has functioned as a labor-baiting organization. It sought the destruction of the trade union movement and policy to prevent by any means legislation in the interests of labor and the people generally. But it had this at least to its credit, its open enmity to the cause of labor and justice. The investigation by the senate and the house of representatives brought the national association of manufacturers into contempt. Since then its activities, if there have been such, have been insignificant, unnoticed and without respect. The United States chamber of commerce has taken its place. It assumes a degree of respectability wholly unwarranted and never pretended by the national association of manufacturers. The former was a bold buccaneer, the latter is a cosmopolitan lago.

Everywhere, the labor movement of America has but this to say to the chamber of commerce of the United States and all who are the enemies of labor and the foes of progress:

"Devise what schemes you will, bring forth what treachery your cunning and your greed may devise, the working people of the United States will not submit to policies that will not submit to injustice, and forego the rights and labor has gained and will not forget how to fight.

"Every effort to undermine the progress that has been made, every effort to set back the clock must be met with the intelligence and with all the might that is in us."

ANTI CRUSADE REVIVED.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The anti-union shop crusade of 15 years ago is being revived by the same type of employers, who have learned no lessons from past defeats.

The present movement is identical with that of the days of Parry, Post and Van Cleave. Their anti-union literature is being circulated, and the same claims are made with the attempt at originality. These employers are also against unions that want individual bargaining, and they have resurrected the threadbare charge that the unions are "un-American" and that they "destroy individuality."

The present agitation is being resisted by the organized workers, who are also meeting the attempt to low wage advocates than they were a decade ago. The most significant feature of the fight is labor's refusal to use phrases of the employers who talk of "open-so-called "open" shop. He is against collective bargaining or recognition of labor committees or representatives that his employes may select for their interests. Under these conditions a shop is non-union, because it ignores the rights of the workers guaranteed by law.

EMPLOYERS MUST ANSWER.

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 9.—In passing the anti-picketing measure in court Attorney General Swearingen asks the court to cite Tampa cigar manufacturers to show cause why their corporate powers should not be revoked.

These quo warranto proceedings affect scores of employers who are charged in the petition filed with having unions in that city. The attorney general charges that the manufacturers have organized an association for the purpose of destroying labor unions and controlling the industry.

The cigar makers have been on strike for five months. The employers have refused to arbitrate under 206 shop committeemen and 15,000 suspended work. The industry is paralyzed because of the employers refusal to negotiate a settlement of the controversy. The state attorney general is expected to uncover coercion and intimidation against employers who want industrial peace.

WANT LESS HOURS.

New York, Oct. 9.—Painters on strike for a five-day week deny that they are responsible for high rents. The painters mail attention to the unhealthy occupation and suggest that the public consider those risked on a swinging scaffolding six days a week. Lead poisoning is another noxious lead and other breeders of occupational diseases. The painters say that the five day week plan will be more converts to the short work week.

DRESSMAKERS STRIKE.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Dressmakers in this city asked for higher wages and were rebuffed by employers. These employes are now on strike and are being aided by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

AMUSEMENT MEN GAIN.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 8.—Vaudeville and motion picture theatre employes have signed a three year agreement with stage employes and movie operators.